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THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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Volume XC.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1861.

Number 4,545.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

M. A. Y.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
1861.	RISES	SETS	RISES.	WATER
3 SATURDAY,	5 07	0 27	9 18	
4 SUNDAY,	4 58	2 10	10 12	
5 MONDAY,	4 57	3 11	11 08	
6 TUESDAY,	4 56	4 04	12 00	
7 WEDNESDAY,	4 55	5 00	12 12	
8 THURSDAY,	4 54	6 01	1 01	
9 FRIDAY,	4 53	7 01	1 48	

Moon's first qr., 8th day 8th h., 50 m. morning.

POETRY.

TO MY SISTER.

From the fond circle that here gather'd round,
Thy cheerful face, thy ardent soul has fled!
Where peace and comfort were so lately found,
Death at our happy hearthstone sits in dread!
That pleasant voice is now forever still!
That busy heart's warm sympathies are o'er!
That sparkling intellect, that earnest will,
That steadfast principle can charm no more!
As the long hoped for hour was drawing nigh,
Which gave to thee a fonder, dearer name,
I trembled for thee, though my hope beat high!
I feared that life and death together came!
This silent chamber, and these tears of woe,
The melancholy truth too well reveal,
The warning could not ward the heavy blow,
And not less desolating the despair we feel.

I kissed thy lips, I held that icy hand,
Which no accustomed pressure answering gave!
I wept amid that fond, despairing band,
And felt no human hand had power to save?
That scarce shut tomb has opened once again;
And closed, ELIZABETH, again, on thee!
Thine is the happiness, and ours the pain—
For dark and desolate this home must be!

What gentle memories around me come,
Forgotten long, but pregnant with delight!
The joyous revels of our early home,
When life's young sun saw no approaching night.

No more thy skillful hand will wake the strain
That moved us all to sympathy and tears!
These silent walls will ne'er resound again
To the gay music of our bygone years!

When round the winter evening fire we drew,
With gay amusements which we loved to share,
The tie that ever bound us stronger grew,
By our dear parents' sympathy and care!

The sunny playroom, where our books were kept!
The flowers that we trimmed and tied together!
The double bedded chamber where we slept!
Our happy journeys in the Summer weather!

Alas! those days have fled! they could not last!
Yet their sweet memory dwells within my heart,
I live not in the present, but the past!
For recollection can a balm impart.

Dear Sister! if thy spirit floats around,
Speak to my soul in whispered tones of peace!
Calm the quick throbbing of this aching wound,
And bid its desolating sorrow cease.

AGRICULTURAL.

PASTURE LAND.—Every milch cow robs the land annually of as much phosphate of lime, (bone forming material), as is contained in eighty pound of bone dust.—From this cause the Cheshire pastures became greatly deteriorated, but were restored to their former fertility by being well boned. Land continually depastured must be fed regularly with phosphates—by the application of bones, night soil, &c. Some descriptions of lime contain phosphates, in sufficient quantity, but not all.

THE SEASON.—Trees came forward very rapidly in the first days of April. But the cold has since checked them and more time is given to prepare for setting. If the trees are taken out of the ground early the roots should be covered with earth in some cool place till the soil into which they are to be set is warm and dry enough to place it nicely among the roots.

NUTRITION OF A COW.—A cow consumes on an average, one hundred pounds of green food in 24 hours. This, for 185 days of summer is 18,500 pounds. In winter 45 pounds of roots a day; or 180 days, 8,100 pounds. One third of this may be potatoes; the rest, other roots. But she gives, if well fed, 2000 quarts of milk a year.

RECIPTS.

MUSTARD POUltICES.—It is not generally known, that after a mustard poultice has at any time been applied and taken off, the place should never be washed with water, but only wiped with a perfectly dry towel to prevent much unnecessary pain, always occasioned by washing.

ITALIAN CHEESE.—To a pint of scalded cream, whipped very smooth, add the juice of three lemons, and the rind of two—sugar to taste; let it stand for half an hour, then whip till it is very thick, tie it in a thin cloth, or a tin with holes in it; let it drain till next day, then turn out.

PANCAKES.—Take of flour 1 pound, 2 eggs, bicarbonate of soda 2 drachms, sugar 1 ounce, muriatic acid 2 drachms, butter half a drachm, ale 10 ounces, water 10 ounces, milk 20 ounces.

A BACHELOR'S PUDDING.—Four ounces of grated bread, the same of currants and apples, two ounces of sugar, three eggs, a little essence of lemon, and ground cinnamon; boil three hours.

VERMICELLI SOUP.—Take three quarts of gravy soup, and six ounces of vermicelli; simmer gently half an hour, frequently stirring.

SELECTED TALE.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.
COUNTRY EXPERIENCES.
BY SYLVANUS URBAN, THE YOUNGER.

Or all the men I ever had occasion to employ, Peter Mulrooney was the most knowing. He was intensely Irish; and must have kissed the blarney stone, every morning regularly, from his youth upwards. Ireland—if you believe him—was the Eden of the world; a land flowing with milk and honey; and yet, somehow or other, after Peter got settled here, he did not seem to have any very fervent desire to go back to his Paradise.

His first introduction to my notice was characteristic of the man. He came towards me with a quick shambling gait, and touching his hat lightly, said—
"The top o' the mornin' to ye'r honour! Would ye like to hire a handy boy?"

Peter was at least forty.
"What can you do?" I enquired.
"Is it what I can do? Oh, beggona, there's nothin' comes amiss to me, any way."

"Do you know anything about farming?"
"Och, murther! What 'ud I be good for if I didn't? Sure there wasn't a more illigant hand in ould Ireland than meeself."

"Have you ever had anything to do with horses?"
"Bedad sir, ye jist guessed it. Divil a nater hand wid the horse ye'll find in all county Galway than Peter Mulrooney; an' that's no lie."

"And cows?"
"Is it the bastes ye mane? Sure yer honor's in luck the day! Faix, I'd like to see the man 'ud bate me wid the craythars."

"But we farm differently here, Mulrooney, from what they do in the old country."

"Sure that's thrue any how. It's the dirty black naygurs, the haythens, that's be doin' the bad work I see. AUGH, sorra a thing they're good for, the man-ating canibals."

"And so you think you could better it, do you?"
"Bedad sir, it 'ud be a poor chate of a spalpeen I am, if I couldn't. Wasn't I head man to wan Sprowl's, for more than two years? Och! but he was the illigant farmer! Bad cess to the day I left him."

"If you regret it so much, why did you do so?"
"Ayeh! ye may well ax. 'Twas my own dooin' sure. 'Tis a bit of a shindy I had, and bruk Terry Lannahan's head wid me shillelah. Oh, wirra! wirra! who'd a' thought it was so saft?"

"You didn't kill him?" said I, starting back in horror.
"Is it murdered him ye mane? Begorra, he'd be a poor thing to mind a cracked skull, any way. Sure sir, it was nothing to spake of."

"Then why did you come away?"
"It's a dirthy, mane constable that 'ud be coming afther me; an' what could I do but bate him for the trouble he was takin'? Mighty onasey I left him, any way; and that's no lie."

"Well, Peter, suppose I try you for a month. Of course I do not expect you to have a perfect knowledge of our ways at first. You must let me see what you can do."

"Good luck to yer honor; it's the raal gintleman ye are. What'll I be doin' first?"

Peter was set to perform various light services upon the place; for, entertaining certain misgivings as to Mr. Mulrooney's actual capacity, I determined to employ him as a sort of odd man until such time as I could test more fully the amount of farming skill he really possessed. The result was, that I soon found Peter knew actually nothing beyond the simple use of the shovel. With that implement he was truly dexterous. Horses he could neither feed, clean, nor manage. In ploughing he was positively so awkward, that instead of guiding firmly the handles of the plough he pushed them forward with all his strength, trotting along all the time by the side of the furrow; and instead of cutting his furrow slices straight, and of an even depth, he ran them in and out, in the crookedest way imaginable; while the depth of ploughing undulated from two to eight inches.

These experiments convinced me of Peter's incapacity; so, from thenceforth, I kept him employed at ditching, or in the garden, or in performing light offices for the household.

One day, having occasion to go to town, I called him to me.

"Peter," said I, "I think my carriage runs heavily. It wants greasing; can you do it?"

"Sure, sir," said he, "what 'ud I be good for if I couldn't? Is it grase a carriage? Faith, that's asy enough any way."

"Easy as it is, Peter, I am half afraid to trust you to do it. Perhaps, after all, I had better go with you and see it done."

"Oh, wirra! wirra! did I ever hear the likes o' that. What 'ud ye be goin' for! Shure I know."

"Ah, but Peter, recollect what you said about the ploughing."

"Begorra!" said Peter, nothing abashed, "It's all the fault of the ploughs, in this country, any how. Them's the contrariest things that iver broke a poor devil's back; an' that's no lie!"

"And the horses too, Peter, that you knew so much about."

"It's Ameriky bastes they are," said Peter. "Would yer honor understand Irish, at first, if ye wint across to the ould country?"

I shook my head.
"Shure thin, that's the way it was," said Peter triumphantly. "If a raal gintleman, like yer honor, couldn't understand Irish, is it a brute baste that has the larning to know it before I tache him?"

"Well, well; but about the carriage."

"Bedad, ye needn't trouble yourself about it at all. There's mighty little differ in the carriages, I see, all the world over."

"Be careful then, Peter; and grease it well, do you hear?"

"Faix, I'll do that same thing. I'll be plazing yer honor this time, any way."

An hour passed, and I waited impatiently for the carriage. Once or twice I saw Peter pass the window with the slush bucket in his hand, and I began to wonder what took him to the kitchen so often. At length, I hailed him to know if the vehicle was not almost ready.

"Ayeh!" said Peter, "would you have me spoil a purty piece of work? It's little them naygurs know about grasing any thing, the haythens!"

"But you are so long, Peter, I had better come out and see about it myself."

"Faix! and there's no need. Yer honor shall have it in front the dure in no time."

"Well, make haste then, for I am in a hurry."

It might have been fifteen minutes after this, that Peter knocked at the door.

"Will I put the horse in, sir?"

"Certainly, if you can. Is the carriage ready?"

"Och, sure, but it's a beauty! Would yer honor come an' look at it?"

"Draw it out, I will be there directly."

Peter went off, and was in the act of flinging open the doors of the carriage house as I approached.

"There sir!" said he, pointing to the carriage in evident admiration. "Did yer honor iver see the like o' that?"

"Why what on earth have you done to it?"

"Grased it, sure, illigantly! Bedad, but it takes the shine, anyhow!"

I never felt so angry in my life; and yet the whole affair, combined with Peter's conscious importance, as if he prided himself in having done a good thing, was so ludicrous that I soon became undetermined whether to laugh or storm.

There stood my new carriage; greased all over with slush, or what is commonly called in the country, soap fat; not only the leather curtains but the top, the body, the running gears, and even the shafts and swingletree; literally one shining mass of unsavory grease. And there stood Peter, with his hat cocked knowingly on one side of his head, his arms akimbo, and his eyes traveling from mine to his work, with a look of the most intense satisfaction.—
The axles were left untouched.
Peter Mulrooney never greased a carriage for me after that day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death Bed of Napoleon.

The last act in the drama of the lives of great men is possessed of more than ordinary interest. That of Napoleon we have never seen alluded to, except so far as to describe his last moments, without any reference to his views of the future. We find in Campbell's Foreign Monthly Magazine a short article from the (Br) Evangelical Magazine, which contains many interesting observations of the maker of Empires on religious subjects. The article concludes as follows:—

"It may even be said that he 'confessed Christ before men.' In a familiar but solemn conversation he exclaimed, with the expressive accent and emphatic brevity which had an electric effect. 'I know men; and I tell you that Jesus was not a man. His religion is a self-existent mystery; and it proceeded from a mind not human. There is in it a deep peculiarity of character which has produced a succession of doctrines and maxims till then unknown. Jesus borrowed nothing from human knowledge. Only in himself is found completely the example or the imitation of his life. Neither was he a philosopher; for his proofs were miracles and his disciples from the very first adored him. In fact, science and philosophy are powerless to salvation, and the sole object of Jesus, in coming into the world, was to unveil the mysteries of heaven and the laws of mind. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and I, have founded empires; but on what have we rested the creations of our genius?—Upon force. Only Jesus has founded an empire upon love; and at this moment, millions of men would die for him. It was not a day nor a battle that won the victory over the world for the Christian religion. No; it was a long war, a fight of three centuries, began by the apostles, and continued by their successors and the flow of the Christian generations that followed. In that war all the kings and powers of the earth were on one side; on the other side I see no army, but a mysterious force, and a few men scattered here and there through all parts of the world, and who had no rallying point but their faith in the mysteries of the cross. I die before my time, and my body will be put into the ground to become the food of worms. Such is the fate of the great Napoleon! What an abyss between my deep wretchedness and Christ's eternal kingdom, proclaimed, loved, adored, and spreading through the world! Was that dying? Was it not rather to live? The death of Christ is the death of God."

"With these words Napoleon ceased; but General Bertrand making no reply, he added, 'If you do not understand that Jesus Christ is God, I have been wrong in calling you, General.'"

Side Lights for Ships.

Mr. L. Goodrich, of New York has invented and taken measures to secure a patent for a neat and very valuable improvement in side windows for ships, which must soon come into general use, and supersede those at present employed for that purpose. The improvement on the old style is in fitting the light to screw into the ship's sides, into a screw socket, and be yet attached by hinges to allow the windows to be thrown open, like those in common use. The window couples like a butt of hose, but the "joints are slotted, so as to allow the light to be screwed into, and unscrewed from its socket." The window is so constructed that it can be closed and unclosed much easier than the one now in use, and there is no possibility of its getting loose at sea. In this respect, it is said to be entirely safe.

Conversation.

It is not very easy to keep up a conversation with women in company. It is thought a piece of rudeness to differ from them; it is not quite fair to ask them a reason for what they say. You are afraid of pressing to hard upon them; but where you cannot differ openly and unreservedly, you cannot heartily agree. It is not so in France. There the women talk of things in general, and reason better than the men in this country. They are mistresses of the intellectual foils. They are adepts in all the topics. They know what is to be said for and against all sorts of questions, and are lively and full of mischief in the bargain. They are very subtle. They put you to your trumps immediately. Your logic is more in requisition even than your gallantry. You must argue as well as bow yourself into the good graces of these modern Amazons. What a situation for an Englishman to be placed in!

The Rotation of the Earth Visible.

THE experiment now being exhibited in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth is rendered palpable to the senses, is one of the most remarkable of the modern verifications of theory. Although the demonstration by which the rotation of the earth has been established be such as to carry a conviction to the minds of all who are capable of comprehending it, to which nothing can be imagined to add either force or clearness, nevertheless even the natural philosopher himself cannot regard the present experiment without feelings of profound interest and satisfaction, and to the great mass, to whom the complicated physical phenomena by which the rotation of the earth has been established are incomprehensible, this experiment is invaluable. At the centre of the dome of the Pantheon a fine wire is attached, from which a sphere of metal, four or five inches in diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the floor of the building. This apparatus is put in vibration after the manner of a pendulum. Under, and concentrated with it, is placed a circular table, some twenty feet in diameter, the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes, &c., and the divisions numbered. Now, it can be shown by the most elementary principles of mechanics, that supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, &c., the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by this diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the same direction during twenty-four hours. In this interval, however, the table over which the pendulum is suspended will continually change its position in virtue of the diurnal motion, so as to make a complete revolution round its centre.

Since, then, the table thus revolves, and the pendulum which vibrates over it does not revolve, the consequence is that a line traced upon the table by a point projecting from the bottom of the ball will change its direction relatively to the table, from minute to minute and from hour to hour, so that if such point were a pencil and that paper were spread upon the table, the course formed by this pencil during twenty-four hours would form a system of lines radiating from the centre of the table, and the two lines formed after the interval of one hour would always form an angle with each other of 15 deg. being the twenty-fourth part of the circumference. Now this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experiment.—The practised eye of a correct observer especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has, in common with the earth, under the pendulum, between two successive vibrations. It is, in fact, apparent that the ball, or rather the point attached to the bottom of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point of the circumference of the table after two successive vibrations. Thus is rendered visible the motion which the table has in common with the earth. It is true that, correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own centre, for although the table be turned, in common with the surface of the earth, round the earth's axis, the point of suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not, however, partake of the motion, and, consequently, has the appearance of revolving once in twenty-four hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in twenty-four hours under it.

London Globe, April 5.

HINTS.

A correspondent wishes us to say that twenty years experience has convinced him of the great importance, in transplanting trees, of setting them with the same side to the South, they presented before removal.

He also desires us to inform the world of mankind that a capital remedy for wounds from a nail, or the bite of a dog or hog, is wool burned on red hot iron, and held smoking, as near the wound as possible, so as to sweat it thoroughly.

Somebody else wishes us to say that a little indigo, moistened and put on the sting of a wasp, hornet, or bee relieves the pain instantly. This we are inclined to believe because we have seen it tried.

He who waits for good luck to come to him, is destined to die in poverty. No man has the right to expect a good fortune, unless he goes to work and deserves it.

INSULTS.

WHETHER an act becomes an insult, depends almost as much on location and surrounding circumstances, as our faith and prejudices do. Ask a Hindoo to partake of your meat, and he would spit in your face; neglect to ask an Englishman to do so, and he would probably request the favor of meeting you in the Park. To offer wine to a Turk, would be to make an enemy of "enlarged breeches" forever.—The same act to a Frenchman, would probably secure you an unending friendship. Among our Oriental friends, for a man to introduce himself into the presence of a married woman, would be to the husband an unpardonable injury; a bare request to see her an affront. The person who would call upon an American, however, without inquiring for the partner of his bosom, would be considered as having lost his title to a gentleman. On the coast of Malabar, if a Hallachore chance to touch a man of superior tribe, the outrage is so great that the laws allow the perjured party to punish the insult with death; in almost any other country, it would be treated as an act too frivolous to notice. In France, dueling is looked upon as an accomplishment; in Japan it's murder. Suicide, on the contrary, is thought by the Frenchman an act of baseness—while the Japanese people esteem it the most satisfactory proof of your possessing bravery. To wipe out a disgrace, the Frenchman shoots you; the Japanese, on the contrary, shoots himself; while your refusal to follow his example, would be considered such an act of paltriness, that your family would consider themselves disgraced to all eternity.

Dutchman.

Story of French Lovers.

Rather a rich story has been circulating at Paris respecting a wealthy financier, whose name is not given in full (the Baron de R—). Deeply smitten with the charms of a fair lady, who lives near the church of Notre Dame de Loretto, his golden eloquence gained him the smiles of his idol. On New Year's Day the lady received a scented note, with the Baron's seal, and a small box in rosewood. The envelope was opened eagerly, a tiny key fell out, and in the expectation of a set of pearls or diamond bracelets, the fair fingers of the lady opened the box, which displayed to her view a few chocolate bon bons. To rush to the window, and empty its contents into the street, was *l'affaire d'un moment*. In the evening the amorous Baron called, dangling a jewel-headed cane; he entered the boudoir, where, with an indignant frown, the offended beauty sat, scarcely deigning to notice her adorer.—The Baron started, demanded an explanation, and was informed how his present had been received—that she had thrown his *affreux papillottes* out of the window.

"Do you know what those *affreux papillottes* cost?" said the Baron, quietly seating himself.

"Do you mean to insult me?" retorted the lady; "do you think I counted them?"

"You might have done so," was the reply, "for there were thirty—"

"Thirty sous," interrupted the lady.

"Thirty thousand francs!" said the Baron, playing with his watch chain, "each bon bon was wrapped up in a bank note!"

The fair lady faints, and the Baron is said to have enjoyed the scene exceedingly.

Good Company.

THAT a man is known by the company he keeps, is an old but true adage. It is no less true, that the books a man reads have a controlling effect upon his mind and character. The Society's agent in Rhode Island says, "I have sometimes thought one might nearly tell what book was in the house, by the tone of remark. Where they have Bunyan, they use his language; and so with Baxter, Doddridge, Payson, and others. Where they have but few books, the impression is deep. I sold the Saints' Rest to an old man a year since, who became so much interested in it, that he buys one or more every time I go there, for the sake of giving them away. No one could see him, for a few moments even, but would notice the language of Baxter in his conversation. My first interview with this man was almost hopeless. Another old man has bought more than twenty of Doddridge's Rise and Progress, as I have occasionally called on him. He thinks Doddridge a wonderful preacher."

RELIGION, like its votaries, while it exists on earth, must have a body as well as a soul. A religion purely spiritual, might suit a being as pure, but men are compound animals; and the body too often lords it over the mind.—LACON.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer *Niagara*, arrived at Boston on Thursday last from Liverpool, bringing one week's later news from Europe.

ENGLAND.—Nothing of interest had occurred in Parliament previous to the adjournment for the holidays.

Five hundred tons of Wenham Lake ice were imported into Liverpool on Monday by the packet ship *Parliament*, from Boston which arrived after a run of 17 days.

The Great Exhibition is to be opened by Her Majesty in state on the 1st of May, but the public are to be excluded until the ceremony is over, when those holding tickets will be admitted. There will be thirty thousand troops within five miles of Hyde Park on the occasion.

Lady Franklin is again fitting out the Prince Albert for a voyage to the Arctic, in search of the missing expedition.

Lord Londonderry has made very praiseworthy efforts to prevail on the President of France to release Abdel-Kadir.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree convoking the council general of Vaucluse for the 5th of May, to deliberate on the expediency of admitting madder free of duty for export. The same journal publishes the law granting the sum of 5,299,000 francs for the works at Cherbourg. The *Charivari* was seized on Thursday for caricature insulting to the President and Ministers. The Assembly has granted 200,000 francs to celebrate the anniversary of the Republic. The press, favorable to the Ministry, urges the presentation of petitions for a revision of the constitution. The President had changed many of the judicial functionaries in the department. At the municipal elections recently held in Chateau Roux and the Aube, the Conservatives gained signal triumphs. A bill is in preparation by the Ministry for a general credit of eighty millions, divided over twenty years, for the repair of all religious monuments and edifices.

Severe measures have been proposed against the Democratic party in Paris, but they have not been carried into effect; on the contrary there seems to be more indulgence shown to them. The release of M. Proudhon is daily expected, and he is to become the editor of a new journal.

General Dembinski, who took a prominent and honorable part in the Hungarian struggle, has arrived at Paris from Constantinople.

TURKEY.—The Austrian ambassador has received the assurance of the Porte that Kossuth, Bathyani, Mesera, and the two Pursels shall still be detained at Kutayah. The other fugitives, some sixty, will be released. The latest accounts from Bosnia state that the rebels were retreating towards Vibac. Many of the chiefs are recruiting their forces for renewed efforts. It is positively stated that the Russians will evacuate the Danubian principalities on the 27th.

The splendid winter palace of the Sultan's brother-in-law, Mehmet Ali Pacha, at Constantinople, has been consumed by fire. The loss is calculated at £150,000.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that the Austrian government is inclined to accede to the Frankfurt Diet. Prince Schwartzburg is opposed to the continuance of the Dresden Conference. There is a deficit in the finances for the year of 77,161,625 florins. The Emperor has granted an amnesty to seven political prisoners. The government demands from Sardinia a passage for its troops in case of a rupture in France.

Letters from Vienna state that sixty six ladies of Pesth were about to proceed during the holy week to that city, in order to solicit the Emperor to grant an amnesty to all Hungarians still detained for political offences.

Seven Railway engines, four of which are English, will compete on the Sommering Mountain in the prizes offered last year by the Austrian Government.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin Ministerial paper states that, besides England and France, Russia too has remonstrated against the Austrian annexation scheme. Russia has likewise desired that all the German States should accede to the Frankfurt diet. Rumors of a ministerial crisis are rife.

THE OVERLAND MAIL from India had arrived. The political news from India and China is unimportant. Business at Bombay was steady, but inactive.

A skirmish had taken place at Barrow, on the mountains near Kohat, between some robber hordes and a Punjab regiment, in which the former were defeated and driven back. A conspiracy had been discovered in Nepal, the object of which was to murder Gen. Jangbahadur. The conspirators were his own father and brother. The General is a favorite of the army, whom the conspirators endeavored to gain over.

From China the accounts state that the murderers of Decasta had been taken, and that four piratical junks had been captured. Exports were heavy. The crop of cotton is good and clean.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the British forces had obtained a decisive victory over the Kaffirs, in which Fort Armstrong was recaptured. "The greatest trouble I had to contend with," says Col. Somerset, the commander, "was to separate the women and children, and save them from destruction, before we could storm the place. The men in the tower would not surrender, but kept firing upon us from the port holes, and I could not take it, but was obliged to blow it up with shells. They fought desperately in the fort after it was stormed. We killed 27 Kaffirs and Hot-tentots in the fort, and 9 in the tower. The Burglers had a desperate fight before I came up. Three men were killed and fourteen wounded with fignols. They had to contend against a thousand, and fought most bravely. I had four men dangerously wounded, and four horses killed. Sergeant Pitt was badly shot through the leg; also Daly and two native soldiers. I have upwards of one hundred and sixty prisoners, seventy to eighty stand of arms, and four hundred women and children. I have destroyed the fort and all its contents." The missionary settlement at Chilon had been burnt down by the insurgents.

BY THE MAILS.

RENCONTRE WITH A WHALE.—A letter to the *N. Y. Express*, dated Rio Janeiro, Feb. 14, gives an account of an attack on the ship "Pocahontas" of Tisbury, by a sperm whale. Two boats started in pursuit of the whale, and one of them had been fast to her about twenty minutes, and had hauled in the line. In another attempt to lance the whale, she turned upon the boat and literally crushed it to atoms. The crew were uninjured, having been picked up by the other boat. After the crews had got aboard the ship, the vessel ran for the whale, which still continued round the fragments of the boat, and when about two boat's length off, the whale turned and struck the vessel's bow with such force as to start one or two planks, and break one or two timbers on the starboard side of the bow at the water's line, causing the vessel to leak at the rate of 250 strokes per hour. This is believed to be the second instance of an attack on a vessel by a whale. The other was the ship "Essex," in the Pacific, which was lost.

TUNNEL OF THE NERTHE.—We learn, that a very long tunnel has been recently excavated in France, on the line of railroad leading from Marseilles to Avignon. It is three miles in length, six hundred feet under ground, and cut through solid rock. The height is 10 metres, (33 feet) and the width 8 metres (24 feet). The number of cubic yards removed, therefore, is greater than the amount contained in the Hoosac Tunnel. This work is finished—the cars running through daily—and cost £10,200,000, or \$2,040,000. From this it would appear that the estimate of the cost of the Hoosac Tunnel may be correct. It seems that the great tunnels of Europe, old and new, cost about \$5 per cubic yard, and it cannot be in the nature of things, that they can beat us in excavation, when they use nothing but hand drills, and driving them but a few inches per day, while we have powerful steam drills which enter sixteen feet per day into solid granite.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—This mammoth steamship, which has been for a long time lying idle in the Liverpool docks, has passed into the possession of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., of Liverpool. She is to be made a seaworthy and efficient screw steamer for Atlantic navigation; and with this view she had been placed in the hands of Penn & Co., engineers, of Greenwich. The old and inefficient machinery, boilers and all, which are nominally of 1000 horse power, but could never work up to that amount, are to come out, and Messrs Penn are to construct and fit new screw machinery of 500 horse power; and it is understood that she is to be ready for sea by the 1st September, in order that she may take over to New York some of the longest visitors to the Great Exhibition. It is estimated that, including her purchase money, she will be completed for about £29,000.

GROWTH OF RICE IN CALIFORNIA.—We understand that a couple of gentlemen, lately arrived in the country, intend during the present year to try the experiment of rice planting on the overflowed lands of the San Joaquin. The natural advantages which these lands possess, the warm climate, and the quality of the soil, offer every inducement to the cultivation of rice, and we see no reason why the experiment should not succeed. At any rate, we are glad to see that it is to be tried. With rice along the river banks, and wheat and barley growing in the back country, California will yet be able to establish herself as a land of agricultural wealth.

Alta California, March 15.

THE WHALE AND COD FISHERIES.—A table recently published, exhibiting the amount of enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the Cod Fishery, and also the registered tonnage of the Whale Fishery from 1817 to 1859, shows that while the tonnage in the Whale Fishery has increased from 4,574 tons in 1817, to nearly 150,000 in 1859, the enrolled and licensed tonnage in the Cod Fishery has increased only from 53,600 tons in 1817, to 85,646 in 1859; the tonnage of the former reaching its maximum in 1847, and the latter its maximum in 1829.

COLE ARRESTED.—Levi Cole who was indicted and tried with Thomas Kanouse, in August last, for robbery of the Western bank, has been arrested in Baltimore. At the trial in August, the Jury did not agree, and the defendants were admitted to bail. Kanouse has since been convicted and is now working out a sentence of eight years in the States Prison; Cole forfeited his recognizance, and his sureties offered one thousand dollars for his arrest which has resulted in his being taken in Baltimore as above stated, on Tuesday last.

Providence Post.

FIVE HUNDRED FEET OF BLACK SNAKES.—The New London Star says that a young son of Thomas L. Fox, of Waterford, discovered a den of black snakes, on "Great Neck," so called, in that place, not long since. "Upon examination, one hundred and twenty six were taken out, and killed—some of them measuring six feet—but the average length being about four feet. We turned out Waterford against the world on snakes."

CREVASSES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—It is estimated that two hundred families, numbering one thousand souls, are now homeless and desolate from the inundation in the New River country, in the parishes of Iberville and Ascension. A committee of the citizens of New Orleans has been appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers.

A SPECIMEN OF FLAX COTTON has been prepared by Mr. Hayward, of Buffalo, a gentleman of great experience in flax culture, who is confident that he can produce the article in a large way for six cents per pound. The material is not bleached, but in all other respects has the appearance of fine Sea Island cotton, and feels like it.

RAIN STORM IN PALESTINE.—Many of our good citizens, the past week, have expressed an opinion that we have been favored with a greater quantity of rain than generally falls to our lot in one week. However much we have had, the good people in ancient Jerusalem have been quite as much favored as we at the West. A letter from that city, written at the close of February, says:—

During this rainy season, we received three days and three nights of such great rain, that it destroyed nearly a third of the walls and houses of Jerusalem. I was also a sufferer, as my farm was completely covered with water, from one side of the mountain to the other, (it occupies a narrow valley between two high ranges of naked rocks.) The water was about ten times the usual depth of the Jordan, on which vessels could navigate, it lasting for more than two months. I lost all my Winter vegetables, and my four rooms were nearly destroyed; all my laborers were obliged to flee to the top of the mountains, in order to escape being drowned.—The oldest men in Palestine declare that they have never seen such rain during their lives. I and my family were happily in the city during that weather.—*N. Y. Adv.*

HANGING OF YANKEE JIM.—Conversing with a miner lately down from Downieville, we heard some further particulars respecting the man known as Yankee Jim. The affair was not hurried over as though it were done in the excitement of the moment, but the culprit was kept in confinement for two days previous to his execution; and at one time, when it was rumored that his associates intended to rescue him, a force of two hundred men, well armed, were organized to watch the prisoner. On the day of execution, the criminal, though he did not confess his guilt in the affair for which he suffered, yet he owned that his sentence was just, and that he had committed many offences worthy of death. The crime he was charged with, was fully proved, and there were several persons present, who swore that he had at different times stopped them on the road, and with a presented pistol given them the choice of "Your money or your life." Under the fatal tree he greased the rope, and making the noose, he adjusted it on his own neck, and giving the signal, was hurried into eternity.

California paper.

THE Gloucester Telegraph says, in speaking of the fishing vessels belonging to that port:—

"Of the Georges' fleet all but nine or ten are in port or have been heard from.—Some of those who have arrived, report very severe weather, while others state that they did not have much of a blow. One vessel reports being at anchor all day Wednesday, fishing, on the southeast part of Georges; and that occasionally the sun would appear through the clouds. Another, which arrived yesterday, reports lying at anchor on the Bank for nine days, having left there on Sunday night. These facts, and the circumstance that there is very little undertow in the bay, proves that the storm was confined principally to the coast."

A SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.—A prisoner in jail lately sent to his creditors the following proposal which, he believed, would be for their mutual benefit:—

"I have been thinking that it is very bad for me to lie here, and put you to expense. My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness. God knows what it may cost you in the end. Therefore, what I would say is this: You let me out of prison, and instead of nine shillings, you shall allow me only seven shillings a week, and the other two shillings shall go towards the debt!"

NEW STATISTICS OF NEW MEXICO.—The total number of square miles in the Territory is 199,027; population on June 1st, 1850, was 61,574; deaths during the year previous, 1,157; farms, 6,715; productive establishments, 29. The number of sheep in the Territory is 453,293, valued at \$666,616 25; the number of mules, 11,887, valued at \$594,350; the number of horses is 7,050, valued at \$211,500; the number of cattle is 31,581, valued at \$378,972.

RIO JANEIRO advices report that the Collector of the Customs had issued a decree, requiring all vessels arriving at that port to either land or bond all their ship stores, immediately on their arrival, or pay duty at once upon them. The exports of Coffee to the U. S. during February, were 45,000 bags.

THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD says that persons who visited Plum Island on Sunday, found the hull of a good sized vessel, bottom up, which was washed out of the sand since last Wednesday morning.—This wreck has been buried under the sand perhaps for years, as the bank at her bows, is 15 feet high.

A STRANGE AND THRILLING discovery was recently made in Paris, by a workman employed at the restoration of the Palais de Justice. The mummy of a female was found walled up in the portion of the building he was engaged in demolishing.

"NEVER be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex—"the only way a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman, is to shut his eyes."

THERE were two deaths from cholera at St. Louis during the week ending on the 16th instant. All boats arriving at that port from below are now strictly quarantined.

CATTLE FOR COVENANTERS.—Punch says, "The Pope sends a bull into Scotland. The Scotch send it back again, and inform his holiness that they have a *Knox* of their own."

GUTTA PERCHA BOMNETS.—Among the various novelties sent from Liverpool to the great "World's Fair," is an elegant drawn bonnet made from gutta percha.

THRILLING INCIDENT.—On the 22d ult., during the height of the storm, a washer-woman residing in the basement of a house corner of London and Decatur streets, East Boston, went to another section of that part of the city, to do some work, leaving behind her an infant and another child only four years of age, whom she locked in her room.

About half past 11 o'clock, having finished her work, she started for home, and in going along Liverpool street, she found the tide so high that she could go no further. Turning into London street she found her passage in that direction also impeded by the high water.

Her anxiety for the safety of her little ones now became great in the extreme, and observing two men paddling about in a boat, she made known to them her situation. They took her on board and rowed to her house, which they found surrounded with the rising water, and with all possible haste, they broke open the door of the basement, where they found the two children safe in a cradle, the eldest sitting up in one end, and the infant lying down in the other.

The feelings of the mother can better be imagined than described, when it is known that the cradle was floating on the water, which had filled the room to within less than two feet of the ceiling.

Boston Journal.

THE NICARAGUA DIFFICULTIES.—The improbable rumors which have lately been circulated in reference to difficulties in Nicaragua of a serious character, and that some 800 Americans were about to leave the country, obtained credence through the representations of a Mr. Hall, who represented himself as being a merchant of Grenada, to the *N. O. Picayune*—all of which have since proved to be false. Instead of fifteen of our countrymen being murdered on the road from Realejo to San Juan, only two murders are reported on credible authority, and in both instances prompt justice followed the guilty parties.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA, under the direction of one of the most distinguished geologists of the age, was suspended some eight or ten years since, on account of the pecuniary embarrassments of the State. At the session of the Legislature just now closed, a law was enacted appropriating \$32,000 for an immediate completion of the survey under the same direction, Professor Henry D. Rogers. Considering the immense mineral resources of Pennsylvania in her coal and iron, this law is one of the most important of the Session.

SOLD.—BADLY.—During the examination of a criminal case in a Justice's Court in Sacramento, a cry of murder was raised in front of the court room, whereupon the court, counsel, constables, and "all hands" rushed out to look at the murder—and for other purposes—but there was no murder. On returning to the court room, it was found that the prisoner at the bar, participating in the general solicitude, had gone out likewise to see the murder—and for other purposes. He had not returned at last accounts.

OVERLOADING EMIGRANT VESSELS.—The Collector of New Orleans is prosecuting every ship that comes into port with more passengers than the law allows. A vessel bringing twenty more than her complement is forfeited, and the captain fined \$50 for each extra passenger. A few days ago the British ship *Virginia* was sued for an excess of twenty-three; the captain paid the penalty and costs, which amounted to \$1250.

JAMES'S two eternal horsemen have reappeared in the "Story without a Name," now in course of publication. They enter upon the scene, at the opening of the tenth chapter, as follows: "The two horsemen rode on their way. Neither spoke for several minutes, Sir Philip Hastings pondering sternly on all that had passed, and his younger companion," &c.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

OWING to the small number of wrecks which have occurred at Key West during the past year, the wreckers have turned their attention to gathering sponge, which grows in inexhaustible quantities about the reefs and keys. Some five or six thousand dollars worth has been collected and shipped this year. It is a coarse article, worth, at Key West, ten cents per pound.

WITHIN a few days past a number of half grown locusts have been turned up by the spade in several apple orchards in Hagerstown, Maryland. This is remarked as an indication that they are approaching the surface of the ground, and is confirmatory of their predicted periodical return in great multitudes during the present year.

A TOWNSHIP BURN.—A despatch from New Orleans of the 19th, states that on the 16th inst. a tremendous fire was raging in Grand Gulf Town, and that half the town was already in ashes, and the fire still burning. There being no engines or other means of stopping the flames, all hopes of saving the town had been abandoned.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The value of the imports into these Islands from California alone amounted to \$305,912 28 in the year 1850, and the supplies furnished to vessels during the same time to \$140,000.

THE first street lamp was lit in San Francisco on the 10th ult. On this subject a paper remarks, that no single measure which could be taken towards the suppression of crime, would be half so effectual as the lighting of the streets.

A PAPER published at San Augustine, Pa., speaks of a bottle of alcohol which was distilled from the peel of the sour orange of that State. It also mentions, that an excellent article of cologne water has been manufactured from the same fruit.

IMMIGRANTS.—Seventeen thousand two hundred and ninety-six immigrants arrived at New York last week!

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Intelligence from Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador, to a very late date, has been received.

The President of San Salvador has been impeached for having made war on Guatemala, without the sanction of Congress.—The Vice President, Quirios, who belongs to the moderate or conservative party, has taken the reins of Government, and concluded arrangements for the settlement of the questions pending with Guatemala and the British Charge, Mr. Chatfield. In consequence of this, Carreras had evacuated San Salvador, and the British blockade had been raised.

There has been a fearful earthquake in Costa Rica, which has destroyed the city of Alaganela, and much damaged the capital, San Jose. It occurred on the 24th ult. Alaganela is a town of 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.

AMOSKEAG MACHINE SHOP.—The Manchester Mirror says there is now being manufactured at this shop, "machinery for several muslin de laine mills, in different parts of New England, one we believe in Providence, and another in Woonsocket, R. I.—a fact showing that the high stand taken by the goods at the Manchester muslin de laine mills in the market are beginning to excite considerable competition among manufacturers. The machinery for the Manchester new mill, (muslin de laine) is also manufactured here. They have also an order from Lowell, for seventy carpet looms. The company intend to turn out two locomotives per month, during the present year."

"PLYMOUTH BEACH is sadly injured by the late storm. This bar of sand with a sea wall, erected by the State and national governments, is the sole protection of the harbor. The sea-wall is now shattered, and deep channels are cut through the beach, so that the waves of the bay now strike with great force upon the shore and wharves of the village. In easterly storms, the breakers will roll into the docks, and render the shipping entirely unsafe.—Kingston and Duxbury, will, in time, share in the general destruction. Unless something is done speedily, the whole harbor will soon be ruined."

FREAKS OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.—This morning, about 9 o'clock, the House Telegraph wires (Boston line) in Broome street, between Broadway and Crosby street, suddenly snapped, and struck the trunk of an ornamental tree about six inches thick, cutting it in half, and stripping one side entirely off; after which it took up a coal scuttle standing on the walk, and threw it some thirty or forty feet into the air. There was nobody injured, but several pedestrians, passing by at the time, were considerably frightened.—*N. Y. Express.*

NEW MARINE RAILWAY.—The fine railway of Hon. Abraham H. Howland, upon City wharf, is now about completed. It was built by Mr. William H. Crandall of Newport, who has had great experience in the business, and who pronounces it one of the finest structures in the country. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and forty feet wide, and is capable of taking up a vessel of any size, with a draft of thirteen feet of water. It is a very substantial structure, and admirably located.

New Bedford Mercury.

RAILWAYS IN SPAIN.—There is but one railway at present in Spain, and that is only recently completed. The last arrival states that the Spanish Cabinet have submitted a bill to Cortes, for the introduction, duty free, of locomotives, and all other articles necessary for the construction and working of railways.

THE DRY GOODS REPORTER says "it seems to be a settled fact that a large portion of the Woollen machinery will be stopped unless the fabric should show an advance early in the next season, for to continue with the present prices of material and fabric would be to court ruin."

A VERY ancient ship was found, a month ago, in the old port of Jaffa, in Syria. It is supposed to be the wreck of one of the ancient galleys of the country when it was governed by the Romans. It is to be taken to London. Perhaps it will be seen at the exhibition.

VERMONT papers state that the present sugar season has been a very poor one. It opened favorably, but after a few days of good weather the sap almost ceased to run. There has been scarcely half the usual amount of sugar made.

THE MS. of the "Iliad," now in the British Museum, is mostly written upon backs and covers of letters, and other fragments of papers, evincing that it was not without reason the poet was called "Paperspining Pope."

SOMEBODY SAYS: "the devil never troubles a busy man." This we know to be false. Show us a busier man than the editor, and yet he is fortunate if he has no more than one "devil" to trouble him, especially when "copy" is short.

ON Monday morning the country in the neighborhood of Washington was covered with snow, and the fruit trees already full of young leaves and blossoms, were loaded with tufts of snow newly fallen.

THE following is given as the new mode of "parsing," down East:—"I court." Court is a verb active, indicative mode, present tense, and agrees with all the girls in the neighborhood.

A WOMAN, 68 years old, who is deaf and dumb, was married for the fourth time at Pembroke, in England, on the 21st ult., her bridegroom being a young man of 21.

AN ounce weight of Flanders thread has frequently been sold in London for £4.—Its value when manufactured has been increased to £40, more than ten times the price of standard gold.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1851.

At this early stage of Western improvements, one can form but a dim idea of the unparalleled influence that portion of our country must eventually have over the rest of the world. The wilds that have so long been the haunts of the bear and the buffalo, are already claimed by the pioneers of civilization; and the jagged and precipitous sides of the Rocky Mountains will henceforth echo to the clang of the forge and the rattle of the locomotive, in place of the whoop of the savage and the howl of the wolf.—We are left no room to doubt, that the whole vast tract—the wilderness spreading from the Western shores of the Mississippi, to the waters of the Pacific—must soon be brought to the use of man; that its wastes will first be traveled the great railroads that have been projected, be followed by works of less magnitude but of equal utility. When ground is once broken for the stupendous works, now under consideration, villages will spring up and grow, spreading to the right and left, until the West will be as populous as the Eastern portion of the Union.

Time must elapse and the work have advanced toward completion, ere one can conceive of all the advantages arising from so gigantic an undertaking. The very fact of opening a direct communication, three thousand miles in length, is in itself enough to furnish basis for the most startling speculations. The over-crowded States will find a ready means of disposing of their surplus population; the young, the enterprising and the ambitious will look with longing eyes to the growing prosperity of their brethren in the West, and will hasten to participate in their success. The teeming millions of starving Europe—yes, starving Europe! for throughout the length and breadth of her over-populated countries, the mass of the people—the hard-working artisans and laborers—are barely earning enough to sustain life, while Ireland has seen her suffering sons swept to their graves by thousands—will hasten to the fields spread out before them, where they may labor for their own gain and enjoy a civil and religious liberty unknown in the land of their birth.

The United States has already supplied the wants of Europe and the West Indies from our surplus food, and were the demand ten times as great, the supply could immediately be made to equal it. There is scarce a commodity of trade and commerce but can be furnished what called for. And as long as the spirit of enterprise that now actuates us is kept alive, the country must prosper and unlooked for resources be developed.

To commerce we owe no small share of our influence; with its aid the most friendly intercourse with all the Atlantic ports has been cemented. Let but the railroad to the Pacific be opened to the world; let the communication be direct and regular, and a fleet would unite us as firmly to Asia and the Pacific Isles on the one hand as we are now bound to Europe and the West Indies on the other.

The route once opened, the communication between New York and Canton would be direct, the journey occupying not more than five or six weeks, and all the vast quantities of teas, silks, &c., that are now obtained, at the shortest, in eighty days, would be received with more regularity and in half that time. In return, the immense crops of grain raised in the valley of the Mississippi would find a market in the East, turning the balance of the trade, now some \$8,000,000 against us, in our favor. The shortness of the passage and a Northern latitude would enable us to export food to Canton, a thing impossible on a long voyage and across the tropics.

Without the aid of such a road, the cities of the Pacific must have a less rapid growth, and could become parts of the Union only in name; for the Rocky Mountains form a barrier that can only be passed at certain points, and the produce raised on their Western slopes, will not exceed the demand for Oregon and California; so that if they open a communication with other parts their minerals must be expended on all exchanges.

Among the many plans for a road to connect the extremes of the country, that laid before Congress by Mr. Whitney appears the most feasible. And it is a matter of wonder that that body should have again brought its labors to a close without giving its sanction to this, especially as no funds are expected of the government; the projector only requiring that a portion of the land along the route be set apart for the benefit of the stockholders, they paying ten cents an acre for it. The land asked for by Mr. Whitney must remain fallow for years, unless they brought into the market. The government can lose nothing, for it is expected that it will retain possession of the territory until eight hundred miles of the road are completed; when one half of that distance will be given up at the stipulated price, and so on, until the contract is fulfilled.

The Merchant's Magazine, vol. 21 p. 78, says:—

The great distinguishing advantage of the route from Lake Michigan is, that it passes over eight hundred miles of the best land for settlement, more than five hundred of which is without timber. The greater portion of this land is still unsold. The land within the first portion of the route will not only furnish timber for the road but for buildings and fences for those who may settle on the line of the road, which will supply facilities for transporting it as the road is extended. This portion of the land will likewise furnish the means for constructing the road, not only through its own limits, but west of it, through the barren country to the South East. These lands are being fast taken up, so that Mr. Whitney is too late to carry out the plan of Mr. Whitney. When the lands in Wisconsin and Iowa are sold, bordering on the route, his project is at an end. The last Congress ought to have investigated this subject, and have passed the bill, if satisfied of the practicability and advantage of Mr. Whitney's plan of accomplishing this great national work. To what other use can these lands be applied, which will be productive of so important results—such vast benefits to the whole country, and for all time to come? The setting apart of the lands for this road, cannot very materially diminish the revenue from public lands, as the opening of the road will extend settlements, and bring other lands into market, which could not otherwise have been sold in a century, if ever. Was there ever a nation so favored? We have presented to us an opportunity of throwing the commerce of all Europe with the East, across this continent, and making New York the grand emporium of the trade of the world, and of rendering all nations tributary to us. A trade which would give us new impulse to all our interests; which would diffuse over the whole Union more wealth than all the golden sands of California.

We are no longer left room to doubt that the merchants of Boston have suffered severely from the withdrawal of the Southern trade. The press of that city assure us that the loss is almost incalculable, and if harmony is not restored, those who look to a Southern market for the sale of their goods, must locate themselves elsewhere. It is but too true, that the ball set in motion by the financial abolitionists at the North and the hot-headed disunionists at the South, has done much and is daily doing more to unhinge the government and destroy that confidence and unanimity which should bind us more firmly together; preserving us from foes without and factions within.

The complaint from Boston is not that confidence is destroyed and that a few have turned from their doors; but they say the whole South is arrayed against them, and that no mercy is shown any branch of their industry. Even letters and books, on which the postage has been paid, are returned unopened; or, if occasionally answered, it is in language anything but mild and temperate.

Bitterly as they may rue the day these things were brought about, they have only themselves to thank. Not that the whole people have countenanced the opposition to the laws, but that they have quietly submitted to the ranting of an ungovernable mob; men who could not bear to see a fugitive removed from the pollution of an Ann street groggery, to a home he acknowledged to be a good one, yet at the same time care not that a fellow citizen is left to die from an inhuman confinement in their own jail.

Such philanthropy may be looked upon as the name of human greatness by the party organs, and may be lauded by those who make it a business to stir up strife and breed dissension; and in the end it will meet its rewards. The present state of affairs in that city, shows but too plainly that the work of proscription has already begun; and we are left to believe that the Bostonians would never handle another dollar of Southern money, could the friends of the South carry out their views. Such evils are greatly to be regretted, for the innocent must bear a portion of the penalty that should fall only on the agitators and ringleaders. It, however, must needs be, and the election of an out and out abolitionist to fill a vacancy in the U. S. Senate from Massachusetts, will but add fuel to the flame that is now fiercely burning, requiring but little to become altogether uncontrollable. Whatever may be the result, those who must abide the consequences cannot but say that their eyes were open when the fatal step was taken.

We yesterday visited the Armory of the Artillery Company, and were much pleased with the changes and improvements that have been effected through the industry and liberality of that "ancient and honorable" corps. The whole interior of the building has been cleansed, the walls whitened and the wood-work grained. The pictures are hung tastefully and the moving of the racks (on which hang equipments of unexceptionable polish) from the side to the end of the Hall, adds much to the general effect. We hope the company may have a fine day on Tuesday for their parade.

The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year:—
Christopher G. Perry, Colonel; George Burroughs, Lt. Col.; Thos. B. Carr, Major; James Barton, Captain; Wm. H. Stanhope, Clerk & Qr. Mast.; Henry E. Turner, Surgeon; Charles C. Clarke, 1st Sergeant; Benj. Marsh 2d, 2d do; James W. Lyon, 3d do; Geo. W. Tew, 4th do; Jeremiah Brown, 5th do; Wm. H. Stanhope, Armorer.

The rumors of a projected invasion of Cuba have called forth a proclamation from the President. There can be no doubt that a scheme, wild as it may appear, is on foot for the capture of that Island. It, therefore, becomes the government to obtain all the information possible of their movements, and to warn all persons to abstain from participating in a transaction so dangerous and illegal a character. The friends of the country must not sleep at their post, but watch with vigilance every preparation to attack a power, with which we can have no difficulty, nor any reason for severing the friendly intercourse we have so long enjoyed.

A Gross Outrage has been committed by the anti-renters of New York, upon a person employed to collect the rents justly due the owners of the property they occupy. The villains, to the number of twenty or thirty, disguised themselves as Indians, seized the man and subjected him to treatment most cowardly and disgraceful. It is to be hoped that measures will be taken to punish the offenders, and that by making an example of them, others may be deterred from a like outrage of the laws of the country.

Last week, a body of the Boston police made a descent on the dens of vice in Ann street, capturing no less than one hundred and fifty-nine men, women and boys. Of this number, ninety-five were women, some of whom were dressed in silks, white muslins, &c., but all of the most depraved character. The whole party received sentence from the Police Court. Some were sent to the House of Correction and the remainder were fined each three dollars, on the payment of which they were discharged.

On Tuesday, the steamer Bay State, Capt. Brown, resumed her place on the New York and Fall River route; having been thoroughly repaired, painted, and newly decorated. The Bay State has always been a favorite boat, and it is with much satisfaction that we hail her return. She is not surpassed by any steamer on the sound nor will she lose her high reputation so long as she is under the command of Capt. Brown, than whom none knows better how to meet the wants of the traveling public.

It will be seen by our advertising columns, that the circus of Rivers, Derious & Co., will visit Newport on Monday and Tuesday next for the purpose of giving entertainments to the crowds who will resort here on those days. The company is well organized, and with Dan Gardner as clown cannot fail of amusing those who enjoy such scenes.

Late accounts from the copper mines of Lake Superior, show that the operations are most successful, and that, unless a larger force of workmen can be obtained, it will be impossible to take out the present season all the copper already uncovered.

Orders have been received at the Charleston Navy Yard for the construction of a steamship at that place. Plans are to be forwarded to Washington immediately.

On Tuesday next, the 6th, the State officers, for the ensuing year, will be sworn in, when the government will pass into the hands of the Democrats; that party, after remaining in the minority for thirteen years, having gained the ascendancy. As usual on Election Day, there will be a crowd in town from all parts of the State, but a large concourse are expected this year, reports having reached us that delegates will be sent from every town and village. Let them come and have a good time, if they can enjoy themselves amid the dust and noise attendant on such scenes. But we hope there will be no confusion, fighting and the like, more or less of which has generally disgraced the day.

MAJOR SHERMAN's company of Light Artillery is now completely broken up. On Monday night, twenty-three of the horses were sent to West Point, for the use of the Cadets, and on Wednesday, seventeen more were sent to New York, to be sold at auction; on Thursday next, the remaining five will be sold at auction.

AT THE SUPREME COURT, in session at Providence, Julia A. Perkins recovered \$3000 from Francis Hersey for a breach of promise of marriage.

THE NEW ENGLAND ART UNION have decided on publishing for distribution to the members of the association the present year, Allston's celebrated picture of "Saul and the Witch of Endor," which has been generously loaned by Col. Perkins for that purpose. The size of the engraving will be 19 by 26 inches and it is understood that the united efforts of Cheney, Andrews and Wogstaff will be employed in its execution. It is confidently stated that it will be the most valuable print that has yet been issued by any Art Union on either side of the Atlantic. Subscribers to the New England Art Union will have beside the chance of a valuable prize in the distribution of Paintings a copy of this print of a size which, with reference to other engravings, usually sells for fifteen dollars. Annual subscription, at \$5 each, received by HENRY TISDALE, in this town.

TAKE WARNING, and do not purchase until you have visited and examined the stock of the celebrated Cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States, HIRSH ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, New York. Oil Cloths, 1 to 2 yards wide, only 3s; Three Ply Carpets, 7s to 8s; Ingrains, 3s to 4s; Venetians, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., &c. &c.—You can save one third of your money in a beautiful Carpet, Rug, Oil Cloth, Shades, &c. Go and satisfy yourself.

PERSONS visiting Providence will do well to pass an hour in examining the Panorama of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, now on exhibition at Howard Hall, in that city. The exhibition will be found far superior to the panoramas usually offered, and will well repay one to take a trip to Providence expressly to see it. For general description, see advertisement.

Among the inventions of modern science, few confer a greater benefit on the community than that contribution of Chemistry to the healing art, known as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*. In our advertising column may be found the evidence of distinguished gentlemen, that show their confidence in its peculiar efficacy to cure distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE May number of the *International Magazine* has been received. There has been a growing want of a work of this character, which is now, through the enterprise and industry of Stringer & Townsend, happily supplied. The *International* is all that it professes to be—a collection of really valuable articles from the various periodicals issued on both sides of the Atlantic. The work is handsomely illustrated with spirited wood-cuts, which, in our humble opinion, are infinitely superior to the unmeaning and too often sickening prints from worn-out plates, with which the public have been seafuted.

My Mother, or recollections of maternal influence, published by E. French, N. Y. For this work we predict a wide circulation in families. It is beautifully written, and with an interesting history of a household, we have lessons for the guidance and successful training of the young, that will not be lost on those who read to learn and improve. The title in itself is enough to insure it a welcome, and the truth inculcated in its pages will touch many a tender heart that has learned to share the joys of others, or to sympathize with them when visited with afflictions that must at some time find their way to every fireside.

An Exposition of the Revelations of John, by Rev. Joel Mann, from the press of E. French, N. Y. In this work, the author has endeavored to make the Sacred Scriptures interpret themselves as far as practicable; and as John has written on many of the topics and employed many of the same figures and emblems as did the ancient prophets, his language may, to a great extent be interpreted by theirs. This exposition was prepared in the form of lectures and delivered before the people of Kingston, R. I., and is issued through the liberality of Jas. B. M. Potter, Esq., to whom the work is dedicated.

The above are for sale at HAMMETT'S.

THE Book Trade, a monthly record of new publications, is regularly received at this office. Persons desirous of being "posted up" on all new publications, cannot do better than to subscribe to this paper, which is neatly got up in a quarto form at the low price of twenty-five cents a year. It contains, not only a list of all new works, but attention is also paid to reviewing, a new feature which will add to its value.

GLEASON'S Pictorial Drawing Room Companion comes to us in an enlarged and improved form. As already stated, this is one of the most beautiful papers of the kind in the country. The new series contains double the number of engravings; all of which are in the height of art and from the most popular subjects. TILLEY is the Agent.

THE Pictorial Hearthstone, is the title of a new and handsomely illustrated newspaper just started in Philadelphia, under the management of Mr. Hinckley, the artist. An offer is made to engrave a view of any town from which a club of thirty-four subscribers is received. The view, after being used to belong to the getter up of the club.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, No. 364, is now before us. It contains a variety of agreeable articles from the best foreign journals. That on Wolves, from Bentley's Miscellany, is very interesting.

THE Carpet Bag, is regularly received. The illustration of the last number—"Dog's Indignation meeting"—is a happy hit. TILLEY, Agent.

JARED PATTERSON, from Indiana, a Minister of the Society of Friends, will attend their meeting to-morrow morning, the 4th, at half past 10 o'clock. [May 4.]

Married.

In this town, 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. R. James Taylor to Miss Elizabeth Mendenhall, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Lyon, all of this place.

In this town, 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Joseph D. Goddard to Miss Lucy S. daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Penobdy, all of this place.

In this town, 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Thayer, assisted by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rev. J. HAGGARDON, daughter of West Yarmouth, Mass., to Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of the late Mr. James Wells, of Hopkinton R. I.

In Bristol 24th ult., Mr. Thos. H. REMINGTON, of East Greenwich, to Miss MARY E. WHITFORD, of B.

In Providence 29th ult., CHARLES H. SHELLEN, to Miss FREDERICK F. PIERCE, both of P.

DIED.

In Tiverton 17th ult. Mr. ISRAEL COGGESHALL, aged 63 years.

In Providence 24th ult., Mrs. BETSEY, widow of the late Mr. William Marshall, aged 45 years; 29th, Mrs. DEBORAH K., wife of Mr. Rufus Blanchard, aged 45 years; 26th, infant son of Mr. Henry N. Manchester, aged 14 days; 29th BENJAMIN ANDERSON, Esq., aged 35 years.

In Bristol, 23d ult., Capt. WILLIAM BRADFORD, aged 70 years.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

CAPT. BURGESS, of the schr Harriet Newell, informs us that the sch. Minerva, (of Harwich) Merchant, was capsized in a squall off Fire Island light, at half past nine o'clock, Thursday night, and all hands, numbering sixteen, were lost. Every exertion was made by Capt. Burgess to rescue the unfortunate men, but the sea was running so high a boat could not live, and it was impossible to get on sail enough to reach the wreck after he had once passed it under bare poles. The Minerva floated for about half an hour, during which time he could hear the shrieks of the drowning men; the sounds growing fainter until that of the skipper alone was heard, exclaiming, "she is going! she is going!" As soon as the squall passed, Capt. Burgess returned to the spot and remained there until yesterday morning, but could see nothing of his unfortunate companions or their vessel. The Minerva was new and sailed on her first fishing cruise on Wednesday.

The fishing schooner C. M. Walton, from Torrington, went ashore on Church's Beach, west of the boat-house, on Wednesday night, mistaking a light in a farm-house for the Goat Island light. She has bilged, her anchor having stove three holes in her bottom.

Bark Martha Anna, Messer, arrived at this port yesterday from Cardenas; left at do. brig Itan-don, Burdick, for this port, ready.

Sld fm Deal, 16th ult. ship Wisconsin, Mumford, (fm London) for New York.

Arr at New York, 27th, brig Callender, Taylor, fm Galveston.

Arr at Havana, 26th ult., brig John Balch, Melville, fm Cabanas. Sailed 18th, brig Confidence, Babcock, for New Bedford, (where she is advertised for sale); Annawan, Almy, for Wilmington, N. C.; Cardiff, Melville, for Cabanas.

Arr at Norfolk, 28th, schr George Engle, Dorr, from Boston.

Sld for New York, 25th schr Emily B. Souder, Chase, fm Norfolk.

At Havana, 20th schr Fakir Gardner, Idg.

Arr at Mobile 19th, schr Nichols Hassard, Burdick, fm Attakapas.

CIRCUS.

RIVERS, DERIOUS & COMPANY'S
New and Superbly Equipped
GRECIAN ARENA,

COMPRISING a full and brilliant EQUESTRIAN TROUPE, with an extensive, talented and efficient *Dramatic Corps*, comprehending in the entertainments all the most pleasing *Feats of Horsemanship, Gymnastics, &c.*

Represented by a full dramatic corps, splendid troupe of horses, procession, &c. To perform at NEWPORT, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 6th and 7th, in the rear of Tennant's Stable.

Afternoon and Evening.

Among the prominent members of this establishment are

MR. RICHARD RIVERS,

The most accomplished single horse rider in the United States;

MADAME CAMILLA GARDNER,

In her beautiful Parisian horsemanship; Mr. E. DERIOUS, Mr. B. STEVENS, Mr. C. RIVERS, Mr. J. SHINDLER, Masters St. Luke, C. Rivers, G. Derious, and others of world-wide celebrity.

CLOWN, Mr. DAN GARDNER,

The universal favorite comic singer and punster.

The Brass Band, led by P. Willis, will enliven the entertainments.

The interior will be brilliantly illuminated by means of their superb Gas Chandeliers.

Admission 25 cents.

Doors open on Monday at 1— to commence at 2, and 7— to commence at 7 1/2; on Tuesday at 9— to commence at 9 1/2 A. M., 1— to commence at 2, and 7— to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

May 3.

TOURO HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this long established Boarding House, invites its former patrons, and visitors in general who resort to Newport during the summer, to give it a trial under his management. He will spare no efforts to make it an orderly and comfortable home, and every attention will be given to the accommodation of boarders.

The House will be open, as usual, for the accommodation of Friends at the Yearly Meeting.

E. SHELLEN.

Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, three times, and send their bills to this office.

May 3.

A Story in Color.

THE new and beautiful scenic painting illustrating Bunyan's matchless allegory

"THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,"

having been exhibited for six months with unprecedented success in New York city, will be removed to Providence and open at Howard Hall, on Thursday, May 1st, where it will be exhibited until the 12th after which date it will be removed to Boston.

This splendid painting—THE TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIAN ART—has received the universal encomiums of the Press and is recommended by the Clergymen of all denominations as a most artistic, moral and entertaining novelty.

Exhibition every evening at 8, and Monday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents, children half price.

Howard Hall, Providence.

May 3.

MOURNING GOODS for Dresses at CHAS. W. TURNER'S, a fresh stock of Black Bombazines and Canton Cloths, and Silk and Cotton Warp *Apoques*, figured and plain; Barres, Bage de Laines, Poplins, Printed Muslins, and Calicoes.

CLOTHING.

OREGON CLOTHING STORE,
REPLENISHED with a large and complete assortment of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of

COATS,

of the latest styles, made from German and French broad cloths, also Sattinet, Tweed and Kentucky Jean Cloths and Sack Coats.

PANTS,

of black and blue broad cloth, of the best quality, striped and plaid Doeskins, black, blue, and dark marked Sattinets, Vermont cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds &c.

VESTS,

of plain black Satin, figured do., fancy do., Italian cloths, Valencia, and a great variety of other styles.

JACKETS,

of black broad cloth, blue Sattinet, mixed do., green sack jackets, blue plaid do. &c.

BOYS CLOTHING,

consisting of a good assortment of Coats, Jackets, Pants and Vests.

FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, under Shirts and Drawers.

PIECE GOODS,

of a good assortment, such as broad cloth, striped and plaid doeskin, cossinette, blue and mix'd sattinet, tweed cloth and cloth for Boys' Clothing, red and blue flannel, plain and striped shirting, cotton cloth, prints &c., by the yard or piece.

HATS & CAPS,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND CARPET BAGS,

of a good assortment which may always be found at this establishment as usual, at the lowest prices.

MATRASSES, OIL CLOTHING, SOU' WESTERS &c.

Please call and examine for yourselves at the OREGON CLOTHING STORE,

[Corner of THAMES and FRANKLIN STREETS, May 3, 1851.]

EXCURSIONS TO NEW YORK.

ANNUAL WEEK.

For one week, commencing MONDAY, MAY 5, and returning on MONDAY, MAY 12th, from NEWPORT TO NEW-YORK AND BACK, for \$2.50.

The Steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, "THE BAY STATE, Captain Brown, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. [May 3.]

RELATION.

THE PARK SALOON will be in full operation this day.

OUR ICE CREAM ROOMS

will be open for one week, (re-open in June.)

SODA WATER,

with rich Syrups, (on draught for the season.) We are also making extensive arrangements in our Candy department, and every luxury that will probably be in requisition, may be obtained at our Counters, on this day of revelry.

May 3. H. H. YOUNG.

BLOW THE TRUMPET!

All Right for 'LECTION.

LOTS OF NEW GOODS.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Canton Ginger, Raisins, Currants, Peanuts, Brazil nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Cocoa nuts, Bananas, Pine Apples, Jujube Paste, Maple Sugar, Tamarinds, Syrops, Hemp and Canary Seed, &c. &c.—All just received direct from New York, and will be sold cheap for cash at the variety store corner of Thames and Frank street by STACY.

May 3, 1851.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVE received from New York, this week, a great variety of Fashionable Goods, consisting of Dress Silks, in very great variety, Tissue, Barges, Lawns, Poplins, Mouseline de laines, &c. &c.—

Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, gloves, together with Furnishing Goods of every description.

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE AT TILLEY'S.

HARPER'S, and the International Magazine for May; the Mother-in-Law, or the Isle of Rays, a tale, by E. D. E. M. Southworth; Wild Sports of the West, by William H. Maxwell; A Man made of Money, by Douglas Jerrold; Nell Gwynne, or the court of the Stuarts under the reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, an Historical romance; The Mysteries of the people, by Eugene Sue, Leonard Noodmandale or the Three Brothers.

May 3.

New Books.

HURRYGRAPHS, by N. P. Willis; The female Jesuit, or the Spy in the family; My mother, or recollections of Maternal Influence; Mount Hope, on historical romance; Pastoral sketches; Puritans and Jesuits, their education; all systems compared, by Professor Porter of Yale College; The skillful Housewife; London Labor and London Poor—Part 4, for sale by

May 3. C. E. HAMMETT Jr.

ANNALS of the famine in Ireland in 1847, 1848 and 1849, by Mrs. A. Nicholson, author of Ireland's welcome to the stranger, for sale by

May 3. C. E. HAMMETT Jr.

New Goods for Election.

FANCY GOODS and Toys just received in great variety for sale cheap at

STACY'S Variety Store,

Corner of Thames & Frank sts.

May 3.

WINDOW CURTAIN CLOTH.—Plain Buff, Drab and others of one color. Printed Window Calico, also oil, painted, and paper Curtains for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

THE STONES of VENICE, by John Ruskin, author of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," Modern Painters &c. &c., for sale by

May 3. C. E. HAMMETT Jr.

MAGAZINES.—Godey's, Harper's, Graham's, International, and Sartain's, for May, for sale at the Dry Goods and Bookstore of

JAMES HAMMOND.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVE received more Common, Superfine and 3 Ply Carpets, also Tapestry, and Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Bookings &c. &c.

LETTER PAPER.—Letter Paper of a very good quality, and at a very low price, for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

PARASOLS, from the New York Auctions. Just received at CHARLES W. TURNER'S, a case of very nice lined Parasols, of the newest style, and a full assortment of cheap and medium priced parasols.

May 3.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—25 Hampers English Potatoes, a fine article for seed or eating, this day received and for sale at

RIDER'S.

WHITE GOODS.—Plain and Dotted Swiss Muslin, do, figured, checked and striped Cambrics for sale by

81 & 83 Thames Street.

May 3.

25 Boxes Oranges & Lemons this day received and for sale at

RIDER'S.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 28, 1851.

JOHN L. CRANSTON, administrator on the estate of THOMAS CRANSTON,

of the town of Newport, dec'd, intestate, presents his first account on said estate for allowance, and for an order to be made and passed to pay and distribute from the balance of said account to the creditors of said estate whose claims have been allowed by the commissioners thereon.

The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's office in Newport, on Monday, the 29th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

May 3. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 28, 1851.

GEORGE BOWEN, administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL,

of the town of Newport, Merchant, dec'd, intestate, presents his third account on said estate, for allowance, and for an order to be made and passed for said administrator to pay and distribute the balance of said account to and among the heirs at law of said Benjamin Marshall, according to law.

The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Clerk's office, on Monday, the 29th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

May 3. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that his Ice Cream Saloon will open on Monday May 5, and continue open through Election Week, where Ladies and Gentlemen and Select Parties can be accommodated with Ice Cream, Confectionary and every variety of refreshments usually found at a Confectionary Establishment, and as usual of the best kinds.— Entrance to the Saloon from Frank Street.

May 3. STACY.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.—A large assortment of all the various kinds just opened and for sale cheaply

May 3. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

EXTRA SELECTED ELEME FIGS in small Boxes for family use, this day received and for sale at

RIDER'S.

B. H. TISDALE & SON,

138 Thames Street.

INVITE public attention to their new supply of rich and elegant Jewellery of the prominent Spring styles, among which are, Clusters, Scroll, Cameos and Solid Gold Pins; Basket, Hoop, Pendant and Jewelry Land Bar Rings; Finger Rings; Gold

